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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154260
Center	KAROL BAGH - DELHI	Date	13/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.
(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut ~~or~~ structure and architecture is one of the most important art of ancient era.

Rock cut & Religious Activities

1. caves in the ancient era of Buddhism and Jainism at Ajanta & Ellora are rock cut.
2. The Ajeevika sect caves of Ashoka Ex. sudama, & Rishi caves.
3. Hindu caves of Shivaji in Jammu kashmir.
4. Temple - of rock cut type (Kailash temple) at Ellora in Maharashtra.

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5 Architectural marvel of Elephanta caves having Trimurti structure.

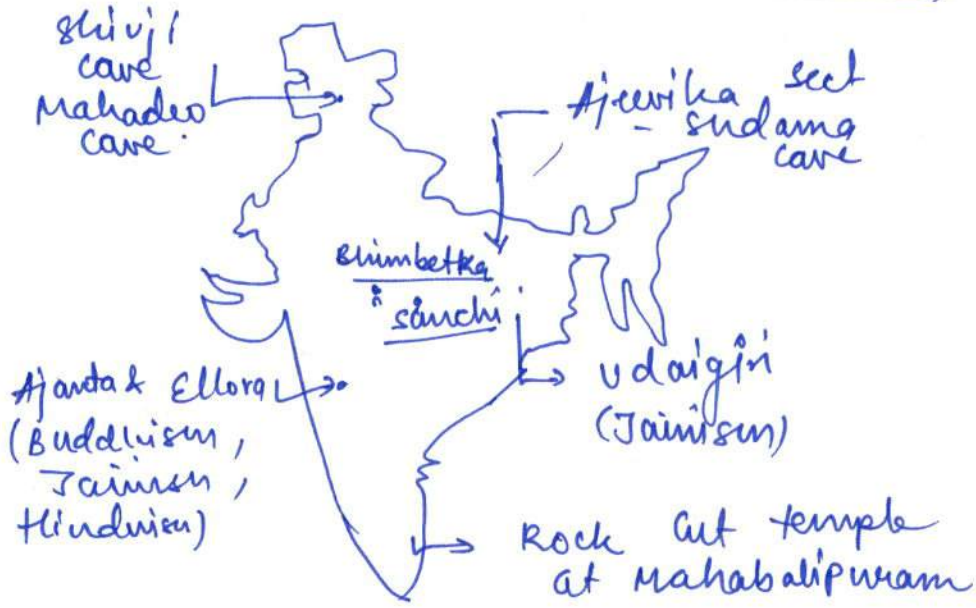

fig: caves & religion.

6. Sanchi stupa I was rock-cut in ancient era.

Post rock cut architecture led to major shift in concrete architecture

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government of India Act, 1935 was passed based on the recommendation of simon commission and 3rd Round Table conference.

28-Months of Congress in GoI Act 1935:

1. They helped in framing progressive legislature aimed toward welfare.
2. Created blockade against repressive laws of press restriction.
3. constructive work within ambit of councils.
4. voice of labours, womens & marginals were heard.

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Serious weakness : Congress : 1935 Act

1. Rise of ~~cou~~ inefficiency in Council.
2. Voice of congress was heard, as major powers were with Governor General, & also veto.
3. Rise of communalism, as congress as pro-Hindu organisation.
4. Muslim league utilized this vaccum opportunity.

GoI Act 1935 led to issue, hence in 1937, ministries resigned. But the GoI Act 1935 still has key bearing on present constitution

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhya was a Karnataka based brave women. she was married at early age of 15.

Pre-Independence contribution

1. At very young age she took part in Non Cooperation Movement in 1920 with Gandhi
2. He also worked for women empowerment with Margret Cousins.
3. She chaired meeting of All India women congress in 1927
4. Accompanied Gandhi in the salt satyagrahas,

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Post Independence Contribution

1. she helped women in increased political participation
2. she herself elected 1st legislative elections, with no demand for women's reservation.
3. she was an artist, led to theatre development.
4. she was an animal welfarist too.

Kamladevi's imprints are very important in women's empowerment, freedom movement & art & culture.

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4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is one of the major institution in India's social system. It is the basis of family system.

Changes in marriage system (Recent)

1. Inter caste, inter religious marriages with increased globalised ideologies.
2. Increased number of love marriages
3. Live in relationships on western line.
4. Marriage becoming source of double income with female wages.
5. Increased divorces, due to women rising voice against injustice & work loads.
6. Child bearing institution declining, as less Total fertility rates observed.

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But the trend still continues as:

1. Universalisation of marriage.
2. Marriage being important in nuclear families.
3. Increased marriage bonds of similar profession person
4. Rising inter community, inter-state & even inter country marriage.
5. It seems to be important for socialisation & for future.

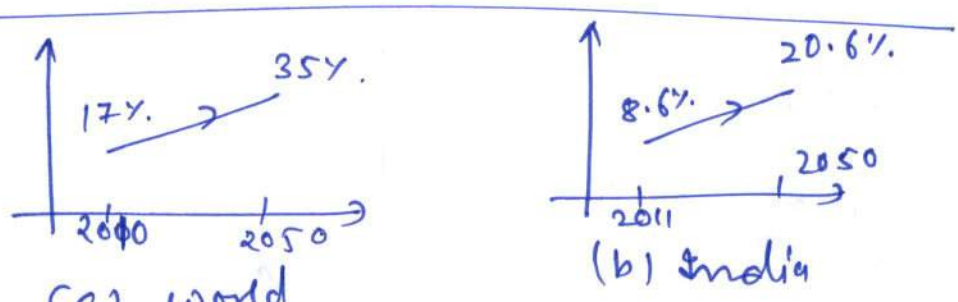
Marriages in recent times have changed their ideologies of inward looking to gender-equitable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

World is facing the ageing population at rapid pace. India also has it, but at slow rate.



(a) world (b) India

fig: Ageing popⁿ

Multiple disabilities of ageing:

1. Physical weakening of bones, body. & reduced immunity.
2. Increased non-communicable diseases, needing tertiary care.
3. Need of assistive device like spectacle, lathi, walker etc.
4. Mental trauma, illness, depression, feel of isolation.

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5. feeling of increased burden, when social security is lacking.

Government has taken various initiatives like:

1. Pradhan Mantri Vay Vandana Yojana for pension in old age.
2. Rashtriya Vayoshri scheme for assistive living devices.
3. National Health Protection scheme.
4. Anubhav portal for sharing of their knowledge
5. e-Pramaan for their living certificates for pension.
6. Other social security scheme like Atal Pension Yojana.

Old age is the second demographic dividend., It can be utilised through their welfare than treating it as disability

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribals constitute 8.6% of total population of country as per Census 2011. Their literacy rate is ~~ss~~ 59%. compared to national average of 74%. While male literacy is 65.8%, female has less than 50% rate.

Reasons

1. Geographic isolation of tribals.
2. Lack of vernacular education in languages like Gondi, Siddi etc.
3. Lesser specialised focused.
4. Bureaucratic & governance hurdles
5. Resistance by tribals.
6. May be high literacy at primary level in North East, but lesser focus on higher education.
7. Lesser per capital Income

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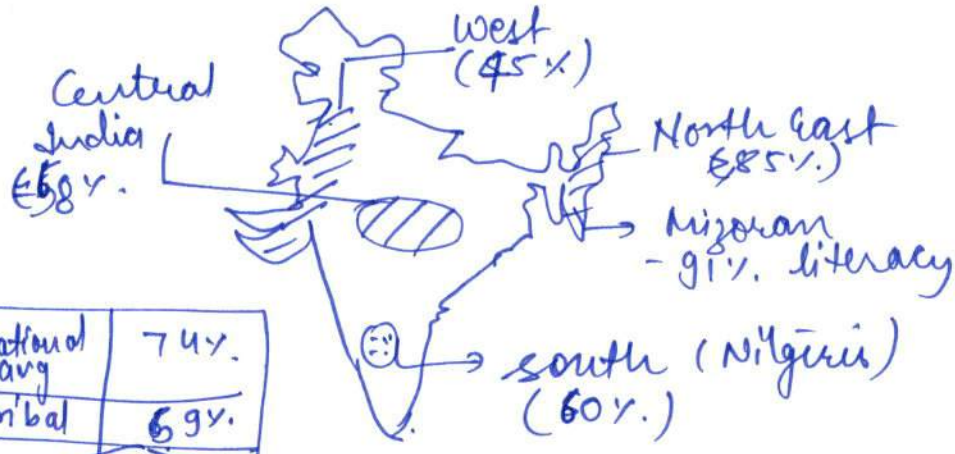

National avg	74%
Tribal	59%
Male 65.8%	female <50%

fig: Tribal literacy

Initiatives:

1. Reapproval of Eklavya Model school.
2. Promotion of livelihood colleges on lines of Dantewada model.
3. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
4. National Draft education policy promoting bilingual teaching.

Xaxa committee has recommended to utilize 8.6% of total educational share for tribal education

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8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

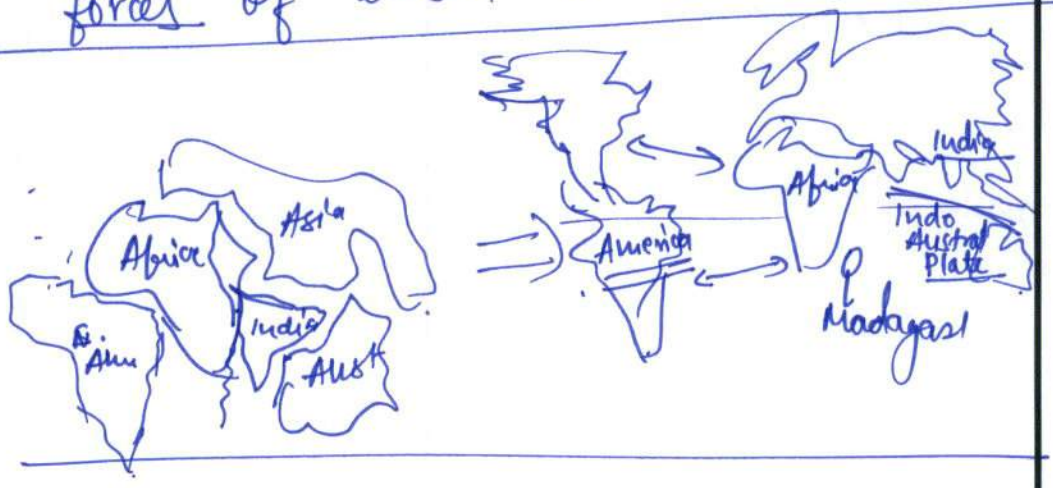
स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory (CDT) explains the formation & location of present day ocean & continent from one major continent in past. It was dealt by wegener.

CDT : Explaining configuration

1. A large continent called Pangea, (large ocean) & Panthalasa existed in the past.

2. The Pangea started to rifted due to centrifugal force & tidal forces of earth & moon & sun.



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Evidences by wegener:

1 The Zig saw fit between continents
Eg: between America & Africa.
between Australia & Africa.

2 Fossil fuel evidence on eastern Argentina, Brazil & Gulf of Guinea

3 Paleo climatic rocks of same era found in Madagascar & Gujrat.

4 formal & floral evidences of past.

Though wegener gave theory, but could not explain the WHY component. which was later given in sea floor spreading hypothesis & plate tectonics.

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Landforms on the surface of earth characterise it geography & physiography. It is formed by

both process

Endogenetic factor
- Internal to earth's crust
- Eg: Volcano

Exogenetic
- from above surface factor.
- Eg: River erosion.

Endogenetic & Landform:

1. The plate tectonic & movement lead to 3 types
   - Epkirogenetic – continent building
   - Orogenetic – mountain building.
   - Tranform → Earthquake & faults.

2. The convectional current leads to formation of vents & lava coming out forming volcanoes.

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3. It also helps build lakes like calderas.

Exogenetic & landform:

1. The water, river playing role of erosion, transportation & deposition helps in formation of waterfall, deltas, oxbow lakes
2. Wind creates formation of sand dunes like Barchans, seif etc in desert.
3. Ice help in glacial valley formation, aretes, horns etc.

Both these factors do not occur independently but simultaneously. As endogenetic mountain rise & erosion by river leading to denudation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

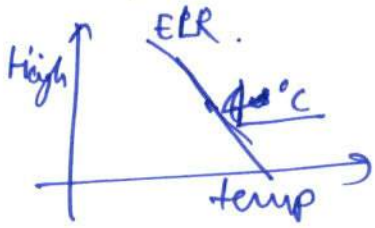
Lapse rate signifies the rate of change of temperature with rise in height in atmosphere.

Type of lapse Rate

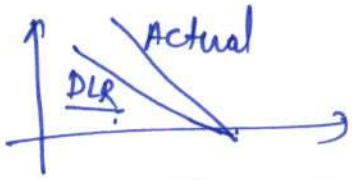
Environment Lapse Rate = Normal (ELR) =	6.5 °C / km
Dry ELR (DELR) =	4.
saturated ELR (SLR)	10.

ELR & Atmospheric stability:

(1) If Lapse Rate is equal to the normal ELR, then condition of stability



(2) If ELR < DLR



Then it will result in unstability & generate fronts.

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3. ~~If~~ ELR remains below the SLR (saturated).

The Lapse rates helps in measing the weather condition & forecasting it.

It has been one of the important reason for convectional rainfall & ~~tyc~~ front development.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The colonial period of India implies from 1500s to 1950s, in which Portuguese, British, French came to our sub continent.

Influence of Western Architecture

1. Building materials got modernised.
2. House planning at mass level.
3. Introduction of pillars of Gothic & Greek type.
4. Concept of Verandah, open & large windows.
5. Domes over building.
6. Type of stone - white, red got influenced.

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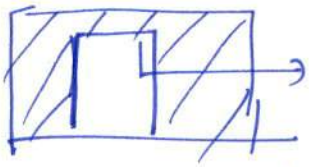
Contribution of European

(1) Portuguese

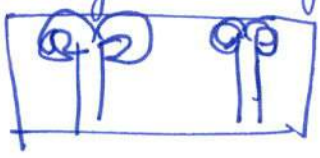
1. They brought Iberian style of architecture.
2. Usage of wood & bricks got increased
3. Example being present day churches in Goa.
4. focused on linear lintels in building.



5. Pointed conical structures on top of the building.

(2) British

1. They brought use of Gothic style. eg: in Pillar used in Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi.



2. concept of circular buildings & big verandah, large

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windows.
Eg: In parliament house & supreme court building.

3. system of hierarchical building based on height.
Eg: President house at Raysina hills.

4. Influenced town planning Eg: The Lutyens Delhi.

5. Use of red stone as building material.

Other European power also influenced like French, Dutch, but not too much. As the Connaught Place in Delhi manifest amalgation of British & Dutch style.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The nineteenth century is said to be the period of renaissance & reformation of India.

Prevalent Backward elements:

1. Inter caste disparity & non changeable castes.
2. Religious orthodoxy.
3. Rituals, idolatry dominance
4. women - sati practice
5. female infanticide
6. Lack of education & political rights.
7. slavery & untouchability

Socio Religious Movements & Person

(1) Brahmo samaj movement

1. established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

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2. worked towards religious reforms,
3. towards abolition of Sati in 1829 by Bentick.
4. for political rights. & scientific learning.

(2) Satyashodhak Samaj
1 By Jyotiba Phule & Savitri Bai Phule in 1875.
2. Worked towards lower caste of Chamar, Bhangi, Mali etc.
3. Propogated Bali as hero against Ram.

(3) Arya Samaj
1. By Swami Dayanand Saraswati
2. Promoted western education.
3. Revived best practices of Hinduism through 'Go back to Veda'

(4). ~~Mahar~~ Param Hansi Mandali
– By AM Pandurang in Maharashtra in 1867.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It helped in women & child upliftment.

(5) National social conference

1. by M G Ranade & associates.
2. Promoted against child marriage under 'Pledge movement'
3. Also had "women national conference within"

(6) Movements in Bengal by Derozio - for positive - scientific society through young people

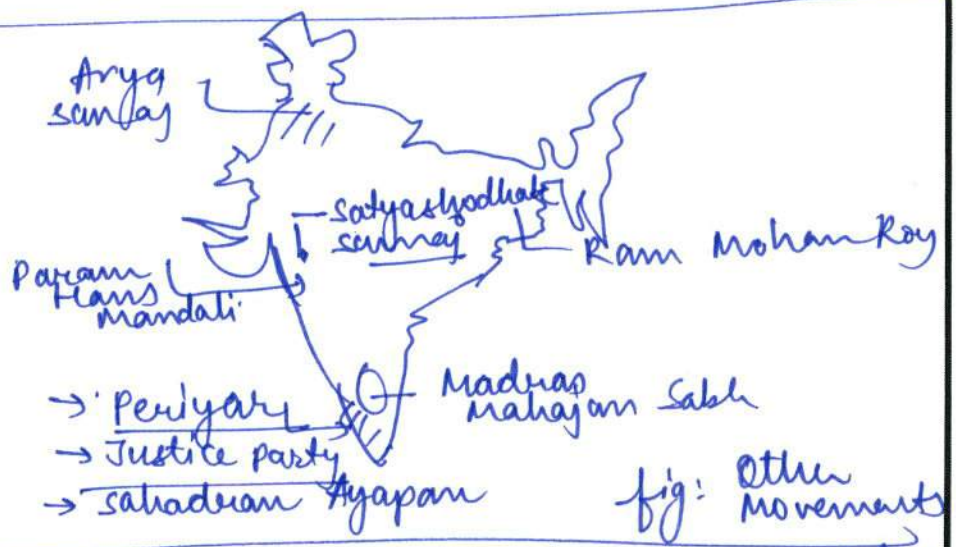

fig: Other Movements

The socio religious reformers helped in further upliftment of Harijans by Gandhi in 20th century.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

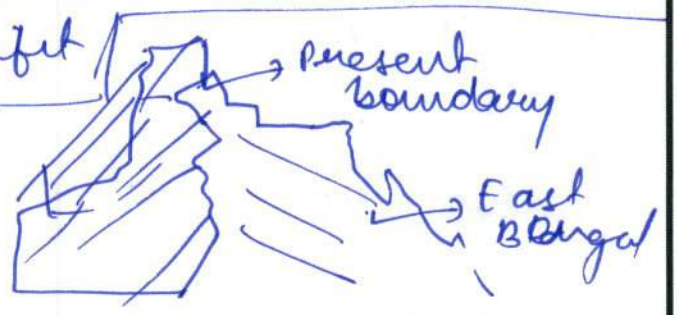
(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Lord Curzon tried the partition of Bengal in 1905 into 2 states with East Bengal having Dhaka as capital & Kolkata of West.

Reasons of Partition:

1. Curzon cited reason 'on paper' as for "better administration" of huge population of Bengal.
2. Actual reason were to curb the nationalist activities going through Indian National Congress.
3. To divide the Hindu - Muslim community. & communal angle
4. for "Divide & Rule policy" for their benifit



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5. The majority in west was Hindus & in east was of Muslims.

INC has launched Swadeshi movement against the partition of Bengal.

Success of Swadeshi Movement

1. It helped in showing the religious unity & harmony. Eg: through Rakshabandhan on borders
2. Revived traditional industries, handicrafts. etc
3. Aroused feeling of nationalism among natives.
4. Exposure of divide & rule policy on communal lines
5. Helped INC in mass mobilisation.
6. The concept of "Swaraj" was adopted by INC in 1906 session chaired by Dadabhai Naoroji

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations of Swadeshi Movement.

1. In some areas, communal violence were witnessed.
2. Religious tools like Rakhi, mass bath at Ganga disappointed muslim.
3. ~~supp~~ formation of Muslim Leage by Salimullah of Dhaka led to communal politics.
4. Rise of revolutionaries and extremists as some youth got misguided.
5. Conflict of 'Moderates' & extremist in INC, which led to 'Surat split' in 1907.

But the partition was not successful & hence Lord Hardinge led to its annulment in 1911. & shifted capital from Dacca to Delhi.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

At the time of Independence Sardar Patel has amited 565 small & larger states to form India., which is continued in post-independence too.

Ongoing Process in Post Independence

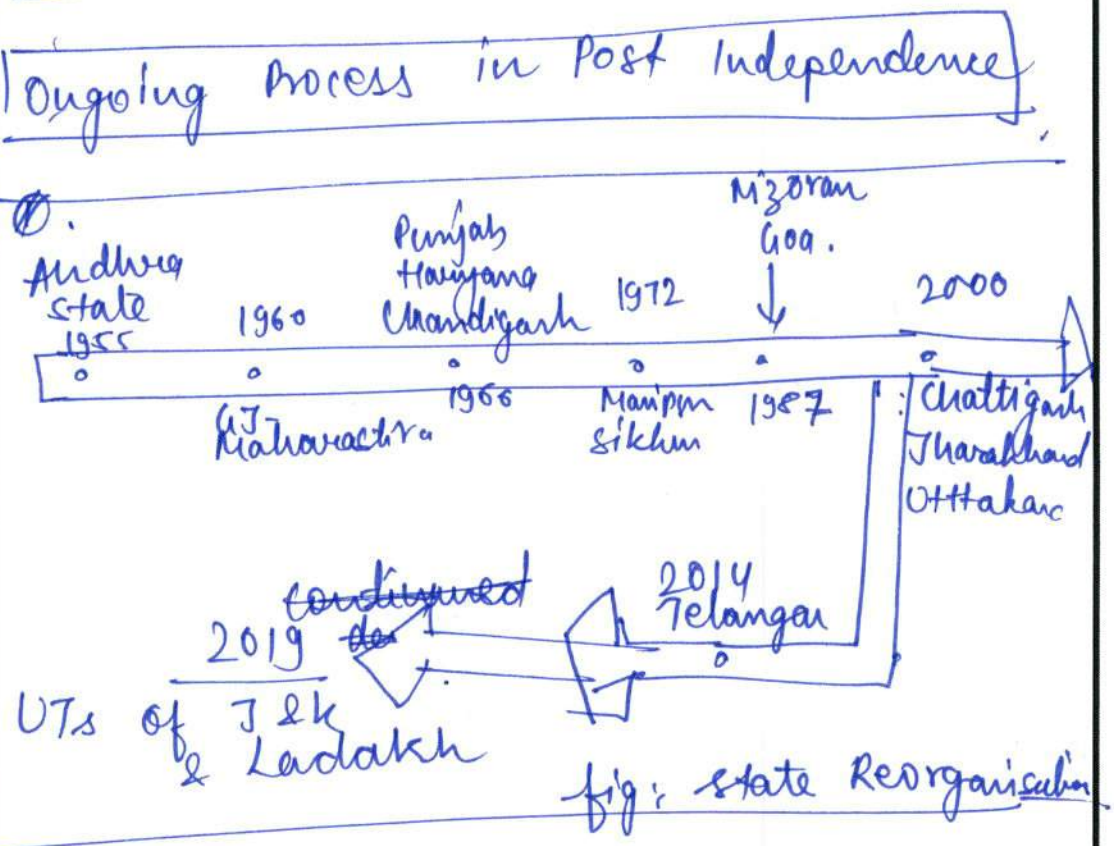

fig: State Reorganisation

Initial factors for reorganisation

1. Linguistic factor
Eg: Andhra formation, Gujrat, maharashtra Bifurcation.

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2 Religious factor
Eg: Punjab for Sikhs & Haryana with Hindu Majority

3 for autonomy in northeast
Eg: UTs converted to Statehood as Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh.

4 for administrative ease
Eg: formation of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh. in 2000

Distinct factors now]:

(1) Against regional disparity
Eg: Telangana formational fly by bifurcation of between coastal Andhra & Telangana plateau.

(2) for security & development
Eg: In Jammu kashmir against ill-developed areas having potential & for national integration & against rising terrorism.

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③ Demand for reorganisation for development & autonomy as:

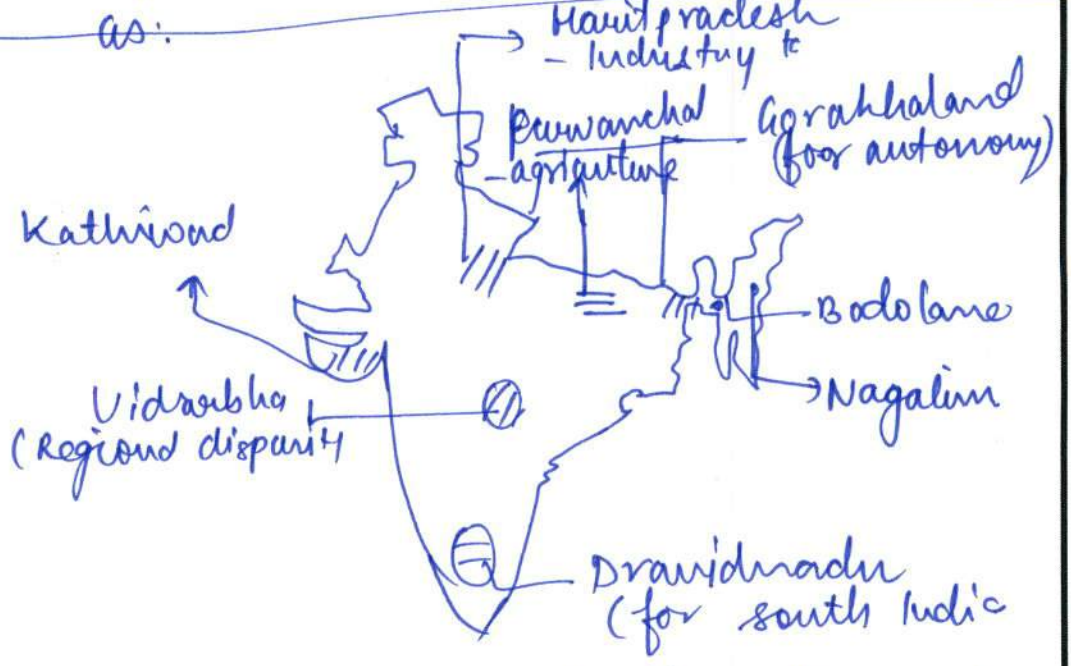

fig: state Reorganisation demand

The Indian constitution says India as 'Indestructible union with destructible states'. Also the current demands can be addressed through decentralisation, development & disparity redressal. (3Ds).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The treaty of versailles was signed between Allied power & Germany to end the world war 1 in 1919.

It was "Dictated Peace" as:

1. The voice of Germany was not heard, & made the solely responsible for war.
2. Resource rich region of Ruhr, Alsace Loraine were transfered to France ~~by~~ from Germany.
3. Economic penalty from Germany 6600 lakh pound was imposed.
4. Restriction on Germany's military programmes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Hampered its economic development.

6. Reduced naval access ~~of~~ to Germany

Germany Under treaty

1. Rise of feeling of nationalism.
2. Rise of Hitler & totalitarian state.
3. German youth grew economically & sought to take revenge
4. Hatred against jews & hence ~~to~~ genocide of jews by Hitler

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Versailles Treaty & Trigger of world war

1. The League of Nation formed in 1919 was not democratic, but dominated by Britain & France.
2. Revenge by Germany.
3. Loans by USA under Dawes plan led to economically stronger Germany.
4. Issues of Allied power as Russia moving towards communism
5. Bosnian crisis
6. Moroccon Crisis.

Thus after 2nd world war, the dilution of power of Britain & France & onset of bipolar world of USA & Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to report by National Crime Report Bureau, nearly 39 cases are registered ~~against~~ for crime against women per hour. And in 80% cases, accused being family member.

Legal Measures against domestic violence

1. Prevention of Domestic violence Act 2005.
2. Criminalisation of Dowry. under IPC section 498..

Nearly 3 in 5 women faces domestic violence in India. despite the legal measures., hence need of societal intervention.

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Intervention Required

(1) ~~Inform~~ Women awareness:

1. About the legislation against violence
2. Establishment of Rehabilitation centres at every district.

(2). In education:

1. In the curriculum of civic sciences.
2. Making it duty to respect all genders.
3. Enhancing girls higher education.

(3) Economically:

1. Empowering women financially & making them independent eg through SHGs.
2. Increasing workforce participation which is historically low at 23.6% in 2017-18..

(4) Politically

1. Awaring women, girls about their Right to Life & Liberty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Showing political will.

(5) In family & society:

1. Promoting behavioural & attitudinal change for gender based violence.
2. Utilising 'nudge' factor
3. Promoting Cognitive, Affective & Behavioural models

(6) Role Models.

1. Creating ambassadors for awareness as done in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
2. Creating Jan Andolan.

Domestic violence hamper women physically, ~~mo~~ emotionally & psychologically too., which is then also manifested in skewed child sex ratio. Hence need of BADLAV like nudge scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per the report of UNFPA, India will have youngest demographic age of 28 in year 2020.

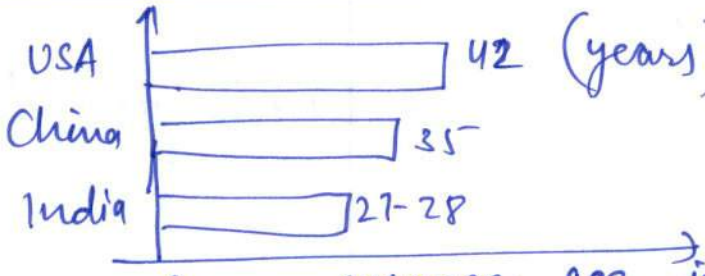
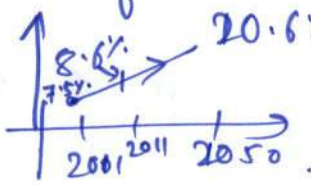


fig: average age in 2020.

~~Advanta~~
Demographic transition of India

(1) Youngest demographic dividend as shown above.

(2) Rise of old age population.



(3) skewed sex ratio towards women.

1947	1981	2001	2011
944	976	956	943

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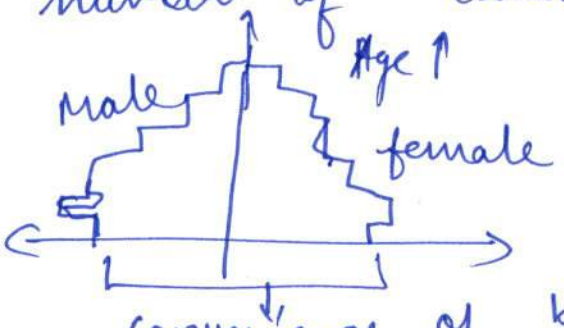
(4) Recent decline of TFR & also in number of children base.

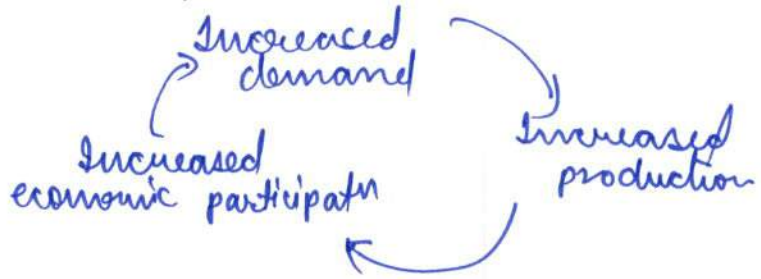


Convergence of base of population first time.

Implication of demographic transition

Positives:

1. Youth population ⇒ advantageous for economy.



2. Population base convergence, & hence stablizing & move towards optimum population.

3. Improving child sex ratio post Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

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Challenges:

1. Rise of dependency ratio, as % of old age population rising.
2. Skewed sex ratio spatially
   North → < 940 ; south ≃ 970.
3. Unskilled population becoming demographic liability.
4. Large population in demographic momentum.

What can be done:

1. Skill & educate youth.
2. Utilise experience of aged population & increase their social security.
3. Girl child education & awareness.
4. Positive & pragmatic population policy.

India can utilise the demographic transition for its economy, human development etc to build New India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development (WD) implies developing an physiographic drainage area based on natural aspects & taking into account needs of local people.

Significance of watershed : India

1. For water requirements in household & agriculture → (Nearly 50% population & 83% water consuming sector)
2. To mitigate the floods through flood basin planning.
3. for water governance in drought prone region of Maharashtra, Karnataka.
4. for making our development, sustainable one.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The WD in India is only at experimental level like in

(1) Ralegan Siddhi model of Anna Hazare in Maharashtra.

(2) Sukhomanjari in Haryana.

(3) Pani Panchayat in Alwar.

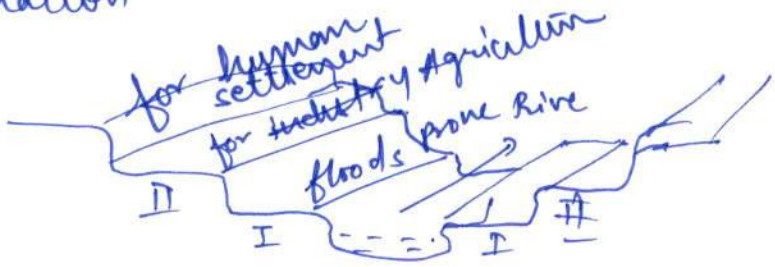
Reason for limited success:

1. Lack of political will & nexus with industries causing harm to environment.
2. Lack of awareness among society, farmer & villages.
3. Traditional system are damaged.
4. Short term planning, lack of long term vision.
5. Inter state issues about river water sharing.
6. Lack of economic incentive under National Watershed Development Program.
7. Lack of interministerial coordination.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measure can be taken:

1. Creating leadership among youth as done by Rajendra singh - Water man of India.
2. Ministrial coordination of Rural, Water & Agriculture.
3. Resolving interstate dispute.
4. Agro - climatological crop planning
5. Local - comparative advantage based industrial development.
6. Rights of local people & tribal should be taken into account.
7. Promoting River flood plain zonation



Watershed development can help us mitigate the water scarcity issues of future.

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19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Location of industries is determined by availability of raw material, labour, market location, transport cost etc.

Raw material & Industry location

1. Theory given by Weber

(2).

Raw material
- Ubiquitious
  - Pure
  - Impure
    - weight loosing
    - weight gaining
- Localised.
  - Pure
  - Impure.

(3) If ubiquitious r.m.,
- Pure → @ towards Market centre
- Impure
  - Wt loosing → @ Raw material centre
  - weight gain → @ Market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) for localised material, transport cost based on weight of RM is calculated & its usage.

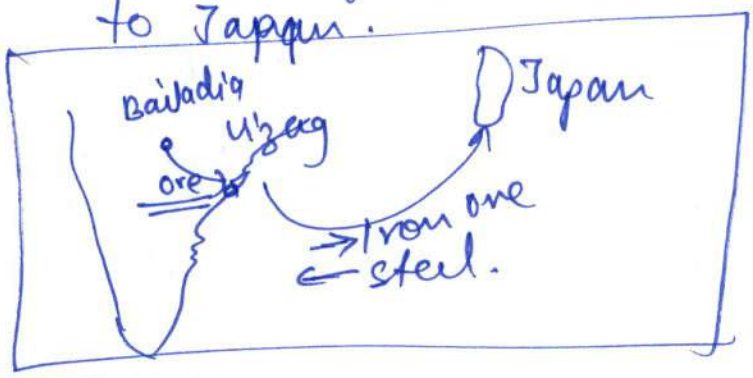
Eg: Steel Industry

Past	Now
Coal : Iron :: 8:1	Coal : Iron :: 1:2
∘ Near coalfield.	∘ Near Iron ore region
Eg: Bokaro, Bhilai steel plant.	Eg: Bhadravati steel near Nayveli.

Change of Industrial location

(1) Due to globalisation

1. Interconnectedness led to more industrial export, import.
2. Hence shift towards transport lines, coastal region & port
3. Eg: @ Vishakhapatam – Oil, fertilizer & heavy industry → export to Japan.



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② Due to technological advancement

1. Creation of Informational technology, & hence remote operation of industries.
2. Utilization of Raw material 100% led to shift of Petrochemical industry towards market centres.
3. mechanisation shifting centre from labour advantageous location.

The Location of Industry is also influenced by factors like Agglomeration, Mega Parks, government's policy, skill labour advantages etc.

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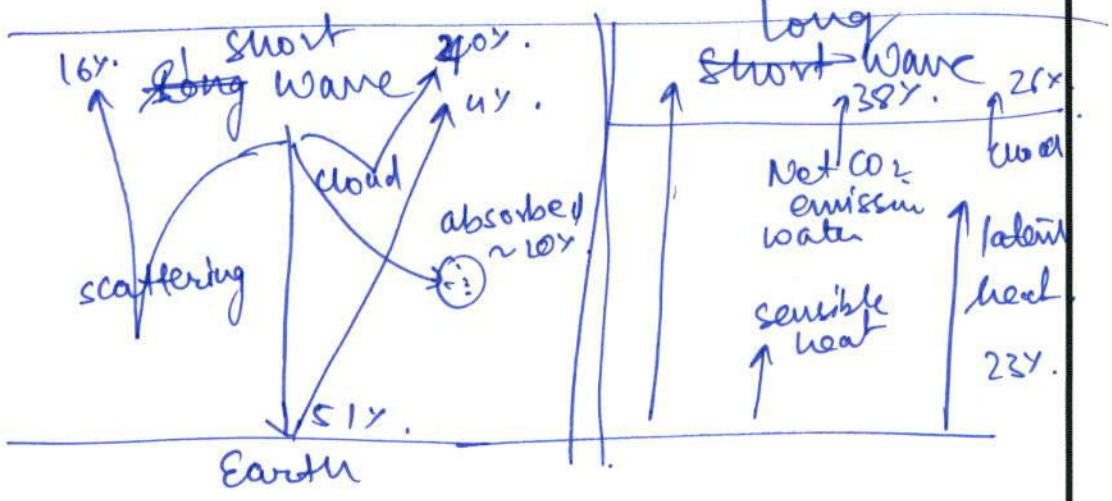
20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat budgets help in maintaining the temperature of earth from incoming short wave & outgoing long wave radiation



How Natural Greenhouse ~~go~~ effect helps:

1. It helps in trapping the ~~lo~~ short wave radiation into atmosphere by CO_2 & water vapour.

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2. It also radiates long term energy trapped in atmosphere.
3. Helps in scattering the energy.

Rising concentration of GHG.

1. Due to anthropogenic emissions
2. Vehicular, Industrial emissions.
3. Greenhouse based agricultural plants & nursery.
4. from animal waste & residue burning.

Implications of Rising GHG:

1. The budgent balance will be effected.
2. Danger of "hothouse".
3. Rise of global mean temperature.
4. Decreased Albedo. to outer atmosphere

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. snow melting at faster pace.
6. sea level rise. at 2.4 mm/year. (IPCC).
7. Repurcussion on agriculture, animal, live stocks & humans.

The emissions need to be controlled to ~~slt~~ slow the pace of 6th Anthropocene mass extinction.

14

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	154260
Center		Date	22/08/19.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) is a policy 'Think Tank' constituted by government resolution in 2015.

Recently NITI 2.0 was constituted.

Structure:

1. Prime Minister - As Chairman
2. A permanent Vice Chairman - as Rajiv Kumar (Now)
3. Home Minister - as ex-officio ~~Chairman~~ Member
4. A Chief Executive Officer - on basis of 2 year renewable term.
5. It has certain sections
   - Technical wing
   - ~~New~~ Team India wing

Functions:

1. It helps in inter-ministerial coordination for socio-economic welfare

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2. for policy making and long term planning Ex: 3-year Action Agenda, 7-year strategy.
3. For balanced regional development.
4. To promote entrepreneurship & innovation
5. To promote cooperative federalism.

Contemporary ~~Federa~~ Relevance

1. Helps assess upcoming challenges and technology. Ex: Artificial intelligence, IoT.
2. In competitive federalism through key performance Index.
   Ex: Healthy state progressive India.
3. for regionally differentiated strategies
   Ex: NITI forum for North East.
4. In Reforming the Public sector Unit & enhancing private participation.
5. Partnership with international organisation
   Eg: for sustainable Development Goals

The NITI Ayog through its shared vision, and principle of Antyodaya can help build New India.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track courts were set up in the year 2000 to dispose the long pending cases. in session court and of under trial prisoners.

Practice of FTCs: till now!

1. The 11th Finance Commission (FC) recommended to set up 1734 FTCs.
2. They are set up under the ambit of High court.
3. No central funding to FTC from 2011.
4. 14th FC recommended states to utilise the devoluted money (42%).
5. Notable case - 26/11 Mumbai Attack, Jessica Lal Murder.
6. Present - 6.5 lakh case pendency

Issues with FTCs:

1. Insufficient number of judges in

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FTCs. Ex: In Delhi, FTC have only 1-2 judges.

2. Lack of Infrastructure as they are in existing courts.

3. Some FTCs lacks basic technology like video playing.

4. With increased number of cases, compromise in quality is observed.

5. Financial bottlenecks are there.

Way forward:

1. Focus on capacity building and coordination

2. Rationalise number of FTCs and their spatial distribution

3. Financial devolution.

FTCs can be a game changer in reducing the pendency of cases in judiciary.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. (150 words) 10

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower judiciary perform the most critical judicial task, which affect life of common man and implement laws.

Challenges by lower Judiciary

1. As per National Judicial Data Grid, 2018 2.93 crore cases pending in subordinate court.
2. Nearly 5100 vacancies (25% of total).
3. Delay in evidence collection and examining witness.
4. Poor judge / population ratio = 20/million
   Law Comission Recommended = 50/million
5. Lack of uniformity in frequency of hearing, impacting the quality.
6. Lack of e-courts & court management systems.

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Measures for enhancing productivity:

1. Smooth and time bound recruitment of subordinate courts.
2. All India Judicial Service as recommended by NITI Aayog & 2nd ARC.
3. Utilise ICT in digitisation of records.
4. Increase judge to population ratio.
5. Reduce government litigations, which constitute 46% of cases.

The lower judiciary is basic part of grass root democracy and justice. It needs to be made accountable if any delays occur.

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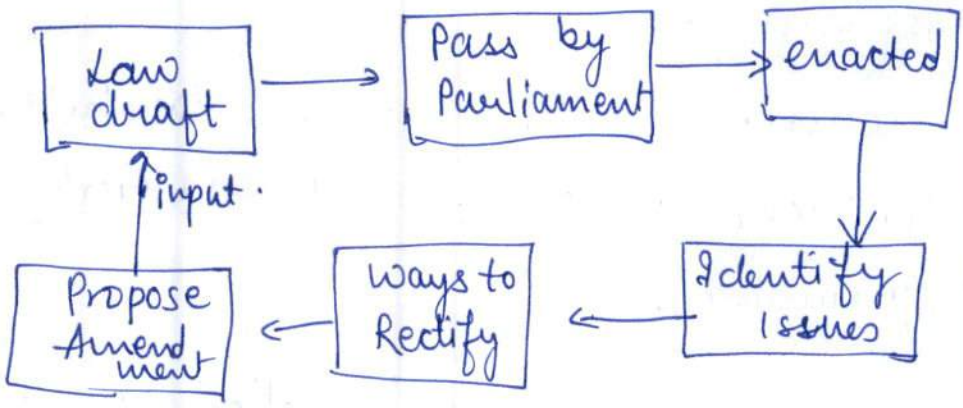
4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post legislative scrutiny refers to the analysing the legal pros, cons and challenges in implementing the law, finding loopholes and rectifying it.

Post Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) Cycle:



Need to formalise PLS:

1. It will helps legal issues to be focal point. and help replace the laws of colonial legacy.
   Eg. As recently done by NITI Ayog.

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2. It completes the cycle of law formulation - implementation - Amendment
3. Helps incorporate the spatial & temporal changes in society.
   Ex: As done in recent consumer Protection Amendment Act 2018.
4. Helps fullfill the loopholes.
   Ex: Amendment in Benami Transaction Act.
5. formalisation of Legislative Impact Assessment.
6. Inclusion and multi-stakeholder approach, hence promote networked governance

Foreign best practices can be adopted in India for post-legislative process to enact law in letter and spirit.

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5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the use of cognition by machines, which was usually done by humans. It is based on Machine Learning, Big Data etc.

e-governance - use of ICT in governance.

Potential of AI in e-governance :

Sector	Usage
Health	1. for monitoring the trends. Ex: in POSHAN Abhiyan. 2. for telemedicine Ex: Telerobotic surgery in Ahmedabad ~~by Dr.~~ (1st) 3. In Medicine dispenser 4. for assited living devices for Alzhimer, Parkinson patient
Agriculture	1. In Precision Agriculture Ex: SensAGRI. 2. In monitoring the health & potential of soil.

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	3. for controlled pesticide.
Education	1. For digital learning. Ex: SWAYAM, MOOCs. 2. for smart edu-kits to Divyang. (Disabled). 3. In targeted delivery of learning.
Smart Mobility And Transportation	1. for driver less vehicles. 2. Automatic speed controller and detection system 3. To monitor the BS-IV and BS-VI levels
Smart Cities	1. For service delivery like Ration, Gas grid. 2. In harnessing and delivering renewable energy

NITI Ayog has brought in a draft of AI for e-governance. It's implementation could help us achieve target of Digital India.

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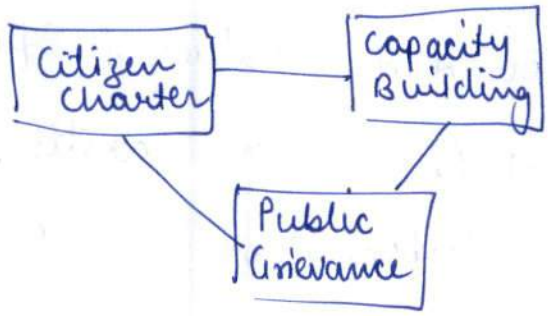
6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal (PGR) mechanism implies ~~the~~ resolving the issues of public about government services to them.

Various Reform taken:

1. 'MSME samadhan' - for grievances related to MSMEs.
2. IRCTC's - Disha chat box - based on AI for railway.
3. CPGRAMS - Central Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring system.
4. Sevottam Model:



5. CCTNS - for policy related issues & grievance

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Despite these measures, the effective redressal not happens ~~due~~ because:

1. Lack of awareness among the service delivers.
2. Citizen charters lacks proper and effective implementation.
3. Lack of penal and time bound provisions.
4. Even if, as in RTI, the laxity in implementation is there.
5. Bureaucratic apathy, consider citizen mere as service seeker and not consumers.

Ways to Improve PGR:

1. Time bounded redressal policy.
2. Penal provisions for laxity.
3. Use of Information Technology

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Women and children are 'most susceptable' to the trafficking in India as per Ministry of women and child Development.

Factors Responsible :

1. Poverty - Mash driving force
2. Gender based descrimination - and commodification & objectification of women.
3. Cheap child labour.
4. social Exclusion & marginalisation of women & children.
5. They are outside the developed human capital.
6. Lack of implementation of welfare scheme to ground root level.

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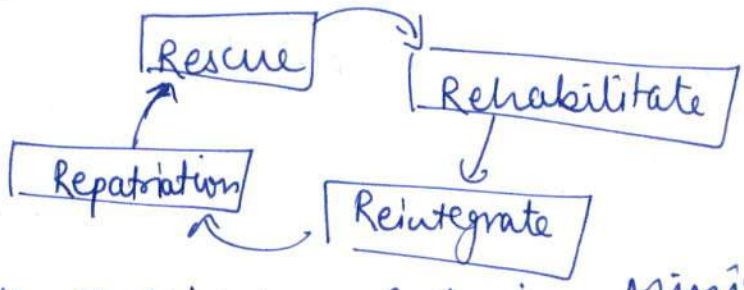
Steps Taken:

1. Ujjawala scheme - for trafficked women



2. Anti Trafficking Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs. (MHA)

3. Capacity Building Project of MHA with UNODC. (UN - office on Drug & Crime).

4. Bilateral Agreement Ex: with UAE. for prevention of trafficking.

5. NGOs like Prajawala by Sunitha Krishnan are being promoted.

Trafficking is a form of modern day slavery. Multi stake-holder approach should be taken to eradicate this menace

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8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) are kind of diseases which are spread by vectors like insects, mosquitoes.
Examples of VBDs - Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunia, Japanese encephilatis.

Rise in VBDs:

1. Deaths related to dengue increasing.
2. Massacre of Gorakhpur - due to Japanese encephilatis.
3. Rise in case of filiarisis, Kala Azar in East India.

Factors:

1. Poor water and sanitation hygene facilities.
2. Lack of precautionary and preventive measures.

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3. Spread of awareness about VBD outbreaks is slow.
4. Inadequacy of Primary Healthcare centres in rural areas.
5. Solid waste based mosquitoes.

Government Measures:

1. Action plan for Dengue, Chickenguni filiaris etc.
2. Mission Indradhanush.
3. Swacch Bharat Abhiyan.
4. Ayushman Bharat.

Measures can be taken:

1. Increase awareness among public.
2. WASH - maintenance.
3. Change in life style & diet.
4. Increase doctor to population ratio to 1/1000 people from current 0.62 Doctor/1000.

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9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

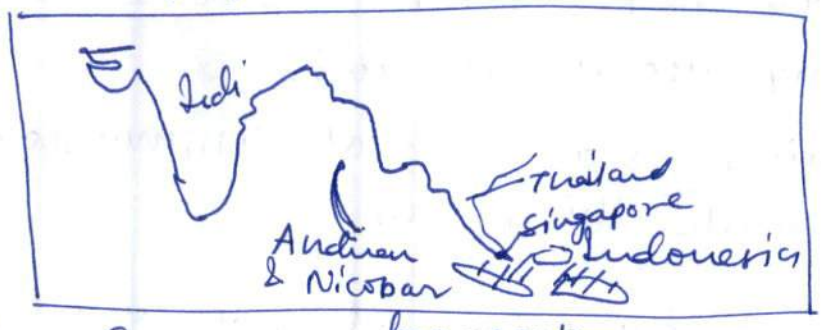
Indonesia shares maritime boundary with India, is located towards south East Asia.

Neglect in Past year:

1. "Look East Policy" was not in much action.
2. Dispute over coco island in Indian Ocean.
3. Issue of radicalisation over Zakir Naik & his IRF orginsation

Prospects & Realities:

1. Due to geographic location.



2. Blue Economy prospects.
3. Converging point over rise of China.

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in south China sea.

4. Economic convergence like RCEP.
5. Act East Policy of India.

More close coordination in Recent time:

1. Sabang island agreement between both countries.
2. SAGAR - security & Growth for all in the region : India's strategy. Complementing Indonesia's 'Indian Ocean Fulcrum'.
3. Coordination at WTO over agriculture subsidies.
4. Exercises like CORPAT, IORA exercise on disaster management.
5. India's help through Operation Sahayata during recent Tsunami.
6. Securing sea lines of communication in south China sea.

Enhancing physical and digital connectivity will lead to better integration & coherence.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

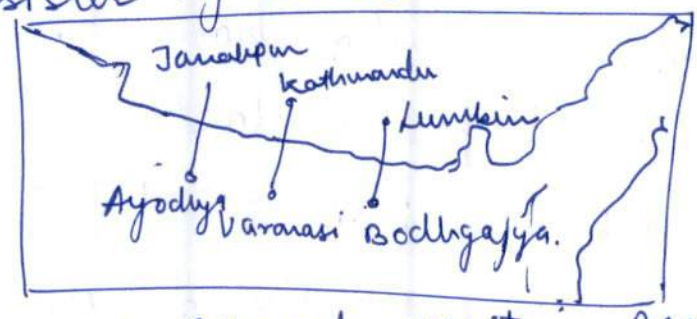
संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Nepal share land boundary through Terai region. Their relations are guided by India-Nepal Treaty of Peace & Friendship, 1950.

Attempts at Resetting ties:

(1). Humanitarian assistance - post 2015 Earthquake by NDRF. of nearly $750 reconstruction work.

(2) S-Sister Agreement.



(3). Nepal Bharat Maitri Project of $99 crore for irrigation

(4) Visit by Indian Prime Minister.

(5) Invitation to BIMSTEC leader during Oath taking ceremony.

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Barriers:

1. Increasing aggressiveness by China through chequebook diplomacy
2. India's concern over Madhesi people of Terai Region.
3. Water - River disputes Eg: Despite Kosi Agreement, no talk.
4. Issue of environmental clearance over Pancheshwar dam on Mahakali.
5. Porus boundary and rising cases of smuggling.
6. 2+1 Dialogue proposal by China.

Nepal and India have deep rooted people-to-people contact. India must follow principle of 'non-reciprocity' as mentioned in Gujral Doctrine.

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Interest groups are large category of organisations that are formed to promote a special interest.

Pressure groups are sector within interest group. They are political in nature

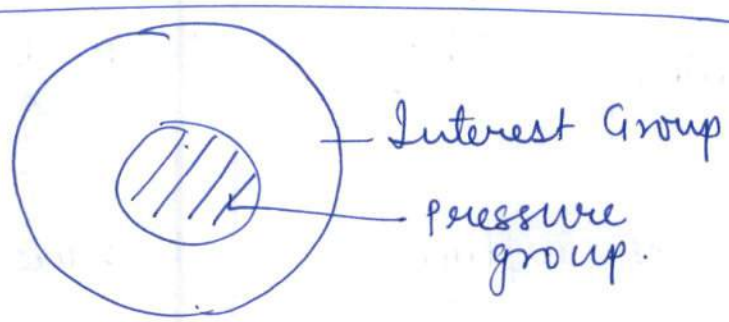

fig: Pressure & Interest group.

Interest group technically include pressure groups. However, interest groups can be seperated from pressure groups as organisation that are concerned with interest other than coercively influencing policy.

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Basis	Pressure Group	Interest group.
Purpose	~~An~~ Political / policy interest Ex: Swadeshi Jagran Manch.	Any non-policy interest Eg: SPIC MACAY
Organisation	Formal organisation	May be hierarchi-ial or formal or informal.
Tactics	Pressure tactics Ex: As by Kisan sabha for import-export of Pulse	Persuasive Tactics. Ex: No plastic use promotion by CWG group - Indore
Regulation	strictly Regulated	No blanket Regulation

ways of influence by pressure group:

① Parliamentary lobbying or advocating - by supplementing ministers or private member bill

Ex: Right to Information Bill by lobbying of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangthan (Rajasthan).

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(2) Link with political parties:

Ex: Business pressure groups like FICCI.

Ex: Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh with Bhartiya Janta Party.

(3). Through Public Opinion:

- Indirectly influences policies

Ex: Lokpal Bill by Anna Hazare movement.

(4) Through strikes, boycotts, & other direct action.

- May be violent or non-violent.

Ex: Vishwa Hindu Parishad for Ram Temple (Ayodhya).

These pressure groups can be for business, socio economic purpose, trade unions, anaemic, religious etc. They play active role in influencing the policies. They are invisible umpires in the society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local self governance in India ~~was~~ received constitutional status with 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Act. ~~which on~~ 1993.

Local Self Governance:

1. Article 243A gave constitutional recognition to Gram Sabha.
2. 74th CAA added part IX A - for three types of municipalities.
3. It led to formation of state Finance Commission.

Issues:

(1). Lesser financial devolution by all states in form of

funds → functions → functionaries

(2). Non uniformity among states with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

respect to voluntary and compulsory devolution.

(3) The reservation to 1/3rd women is leading to issue of surrogate candidates - sarpanch Patis.

(4). Citizen participation is not upto mark even after completion of 25 year

(5). No real decentralisation except in Kerela and west Bengal - attributed to political will.

(6) Inadequate Infrastructure - physical as well as digital.

(7). States violating provisions like regular election, consituting of Finance Commission.

Measure Taken : Recent:

1. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.
2. ~~Ap~~ Gram Panchayat - Development Plan.
3. Gram Net, Nagar Net for digital governance.

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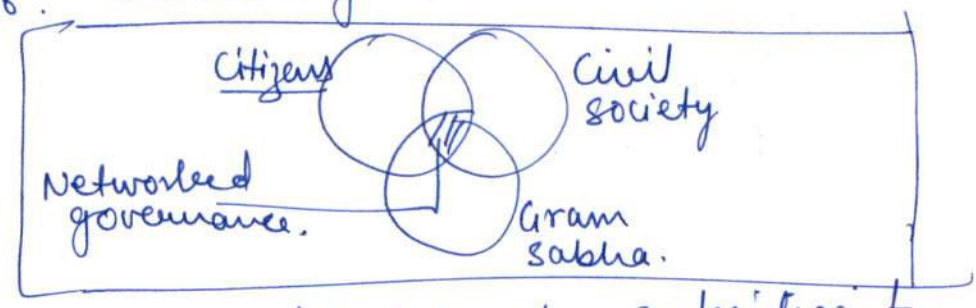
Measures can be taken:

1. Use of ICT tool for e-governance and service delivery.
2. Enforcing citizen charter on the lines of Sevottam Model.
3. Regularly constituting & devolving the recommendations of Finance Commission.
4. Implementing PESA Act in spirit in tribal areas of 5th schedule.
5. Promoting cooperatives under Article IX B, DPSP.
6. Promoting Networked governance



7. follow principle of subsidiarity.
8. Promote democratic decentralisation.

LSG is the way to make our indirect democracy towards direct democracy & for grass root level service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 amended section 13, 16 and 27 of the act.

Recent Amendments:

1. It changes term of chief Information commissioner and Information commissioner from 5 years to "for such term as may be prescribed by the Central government".
2. The salaries, allowances and term of CICs, ICs were similar to Chief Election commissioner and Election commissioner, which also now "shall be ~~as~~ such as may be prescribed by government.)
3. Centre to have more control over state Information commissioner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The amendment will weaken the act as:

1. The act's provision are diluted over tenure, salary determination and more discretion given to the government.
2. It deliberately weakens the important part & fundamentality of RTI architecture
3. Some says it as "RTI elimination Bill" that remove organisation's independence.
4. Violative of principle of federalism through state Information commissioner appointment.

Undermine credibility of Information Commissioners as:

1. The Information commissioners may not have "institutional autonomy"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Lesser transparency in appointment directly impacts the accountability of information commissioners.

3. It may lead to nepotism, favoritism in the selection.

The RTI has been used to question every public institution like RBI, Ministries, demonetisation etc. Importance of RTI can be ascertained from the fact that nearly 60 lakh RTI application are being filed every year. Hence institutional autonomy & democratic accountability should be given, and even constitutional status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation refers to the process of redrawing the boundaries of parliamentary or assembly constituencies.

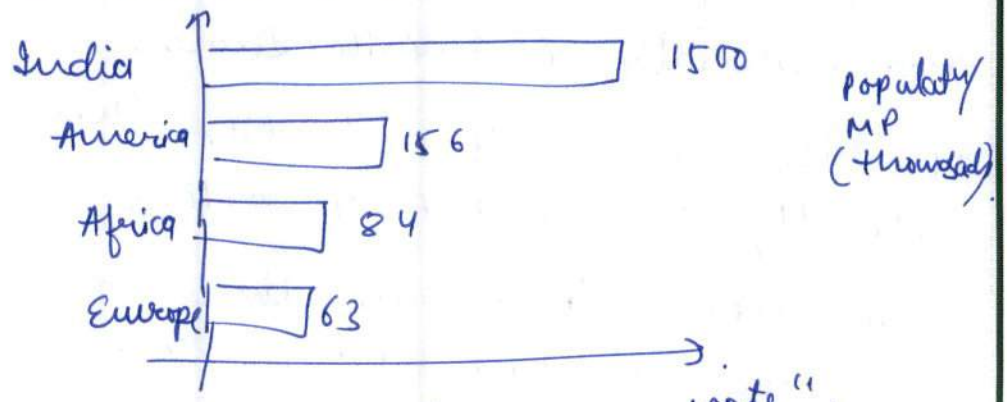
Process of Delimitation in India:

1. Article 81 and Article 82 of constitution prescribes – so that ratio of population and elected is equal inter & intra state., adjusted in every census.
2. Delimitation Commission Act ~~froze~~ stated to adjust after each census until 1976.
   ⇓
   frozen till 2002. (42nd CAA).
3. 84th CAA in 2002. freezed this till 2026.
4. The aim is moved to promote family planning and stablisation of population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Present debates:

① ~~Hi~~ skewed population to MP ratio



② Dilution - " One citizen, one vote".
As. MP - Rajasthan : 1 MP / 130 lakh
Kerala : 1 MP / 18 lakh.
Hence Kerala citizen has more say

③. 5 - Biggest constituency - 1.2 crore
5 - smallest = 8 lakh voter.

(4) Increasing burden of representative - as 4 times rise in population.

5. changing dynamics not included like lowering of voting age from ~~28~~ 21 to 18 year via 61st Constitutional Amendment Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications if re-limitation

1. concern of population stability ~~an~~ especially in north India.
2. If rise in number of MP, then difficulty for presiding officer.
3. strain over debscussion time of zero hour, question hour etc.

India need to incorporate the changes of present dynamics. The chairman of Delimitation Commission 2002 recommended that delimitation should be carried out after every census.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self help groups are group of people in any locality formed for some common social- economic purpose. They are important for upliftment of marginals & rural areas.

SHG : Rural Development : Marginal Group.

1. They help economic empowerment of society
   Ex: Lijjat Papad., SEWA by Ira Singhal.
2. The SHG- NABARD Linkage Programme helps in accessing formal financial services.
3. In poverty eradication
   Ex: Kudumbshree cafe in kerela.
4. Helps Panchayati Raj Institution in service delivery

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Help farmer with quality seed, weather forecasting, new technologies.

6. In combatting the malnutrition among children.

7. for entrepreneurship among locals Ex: Bhuira jam in Uttarakhand.

8. Helps youth in skilling in traditional skills. through SEURTI scheme

Constraints faced by SHGs:

1. financial constraint., due to higher interest loan availability (>20%). ~~than~~ from micro finance institution.

2. Less SHGs in rural areas other than in agriculture.

3. Majority of SHG in Kerela, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka., Less in North & North Eastern India.

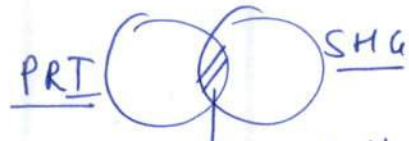
4. Lack of skilled professional.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Less synergy with local governance machinery

Way to address the issues:

1. Avail them cheaper loan.
   Budget 2019 – 1 loan /SHG to women upto Rs 1.5 Lakh.
2. Increase spatial distribution to Uttarpradesh, Bihar, North East.
3. Make them part of governance



Synergistic effect
↳ Better output.

4. Impart skill through Skill India Mission.
5. digitisation through e-shakti of NABARD for SHGs.

SHGs are part of decentralised governance, can help inclusion of marginal & overall rural development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to make India open Defecation Free (ODF). by 2nd October 2019.

Current status

(1) SBM

SBM (Gramin)

(1) • 6.9 crore individual toilets constructed

(2) • 81 % - sanitation coverage

(3) • ODF status = 3.5 lakh village

SBM (Urban)

• 47 lakh toilets (individual) + 5 lakh public toilets.

• ODF status ≃ 2500 cities

(9) With use of technology, nearly 80% of SBM toilets have been geo-tagged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limited scope of present SBM:

1. In building toilets, even when lack of space and water in slum areas.
2. Neglect of peri urban region.
3. Difficulty in sustaining the change in behaviour
4. Only urban region to have solid-waste collection and treatment.
5. Eradication of manual scavenger not yet done

Impact of SBM

WHO
- ~~No~~ sanitation related mortality declined by about 50000 in 2017-18.

UNICEF study.
- every household in ODF village save ~₹5000 per year
- due to lower likelihood of disease

Positive health impact on child nutrition & health (MoWCD).

on Physical environment
- ODF village - less chance of ground water, food, soil contamination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to expand to other facets as:

1. Integrate Swachhta from toilets to hospital, public places, offices etc.
2. On-site treatment of waste to be promoted.
3. ODF+, ODF++ protocols to be monitored than only ODF target.
4. Swachh Railway by 2022-23.
5. Inclusion of stakeholder like rag picker, sanitation worker.
6. Expedite on better technology. Ex: Bandikoot Robot for sanitation.
7. Focus on life cycle based approach of SBM & integrate it with PMAY.
8. for behaviour change - pedagogic method (educational) at young age.

The SBM expansion can help us achieve the targets of SDG-6 - Health & sanitation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush was launched to increase the full immunization coverage to 90% in India.

Salient feature:

1. Immunize children against 7 preventable vaccine like Diptheria, Polio, Measles.
2. Also, for Japanese Encephalitis, Rotavirus in selected areas.
3. The scheme will have inter-ministerial coordination. like of Ministry of women & Child, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
4. Intensified Mission Indradhanush was launched to speed up process.
5. Monitoring of scheme through PRAGATI - at national level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges:

1. India lacks robust system to track preventable diseases.
2. Limited capacity of staff and nurses. Also, doctor to population ration is 0.62 /1000 people (WHO = 1/1000)
3. Delivery issues due to logistics and cold chain infrastructure.
4. Poor education in rural areas lead to presence of anti-vaccine advocate.
5. Poor community participation.
6. Insufficient government infrastructure
7. Lack of awareness among parents about benifits, and timing of immunization.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures:

1. Linking of Aadhar with online tracking help us track the performance and coverage.
2. Record maintaining for child health care with universal health cards & electronic records.
3. Greater financial mobilisation to improve social mobilisation.
4. Increase awareness through role models like Amitabh Bachhan & through mass media.
5. Decentralised approach to health drives.

The Intensified Mission Indradhanush, due to its approach was also featured in 12 best practice around world of British Medical Journal,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

Skilling is the art of imparting useful skills in youth to develop the high end human capital.

Changing economic structure:

1. Technological revolution. like IT, IoT, Artificial intelligence.
2. Shift from Agriculture based economy to service & manufacturing.
3. Change in work place landscape with advent of robots.

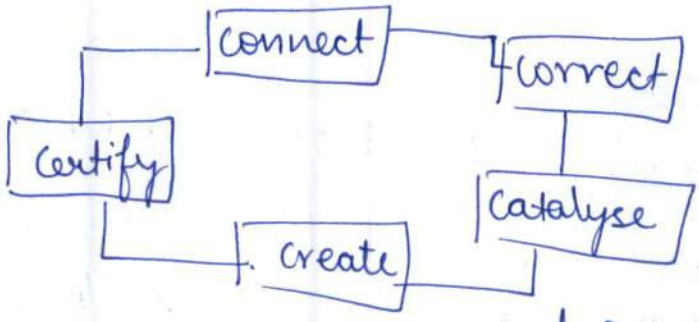
Changing demographic structure:

1. India to have youngest population in world in 2020 of 28 year age.
2. Long time for sustenance of this demographic dividend.
3. Increase in dependency ratio, due to rise of old age people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance of skilling :

1. It helps youth to get adequate employment opportunities.
2. Develops human capital with dividend and not make them liability.
3. Skilling helps in peaceful social fabric with youth guided in right direction.
4. It can help India achieve target of $5 trillion economy.
5. It will impart 5Cs.



6. Helps harness the entrepreneurship.

Success of Skill India

① The Kaushal Yojana led to life cycle approach of
Skilling → Reskilling → upskilling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Rural youth is getting employment & reduced under employment.
3. Recognition to prior learning is leading to formalisation.

Concerns:

1. Cost / Benifit Ratio less as government spend 1500 crore. over 18 lakh people, but job output not satisfied.
2. 'Skanda Prasad' panel said training did not meet the industry standard.
3. It is monetarily benifiting the private players.

Way forward:

1. Implement NITI Ayog's SATH programme
2. Enhance employability on lines of ~~ko~~ Kirit Somaiya committee.
3. National skill University like in Kanpur.
4. World Bank assisted schemes like SANKALP, STRIVE.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

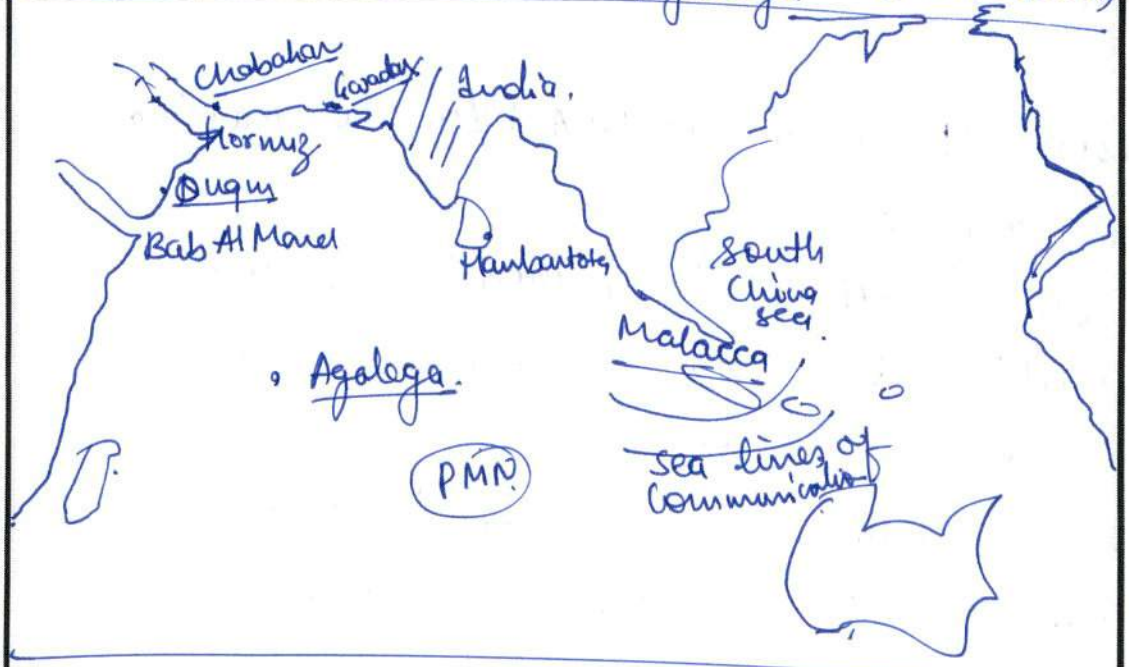
"Indo Pacific" region combines the Indian ocean and western Pacific region into a singular regional construct.

Reasons of division at MEA : Due to growing significance :

1. The shift of 'Asia Pacific' to 'Indo-Pacific' by USA., making India a key stakeholder
2. India playing role of 'Net security Provider' in the region through SAGAR - security & Growth for All In region approach.
3. Increased economic significance.
   - (a) → Natural Resource - like Polymetallic nodules in Central Indian Ocean.
   - (b) → Important sea routes from Malacca to Hormuz.
   - (c) → Blue economy - fishery, tourism et.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Strategic implication
- Due to China's aggressive growth in south China sea.
- Debt diplomacy at Gwadar, Hambantota.
- India's port
  - Sabang (Indonesia)
  - Duqm (Oman)
  - Agalega (Mauritius)



Benifits of Division @ MEA

- Special leadership to this area can be given.
- coherent policy making.
- Help in out-reaching our diaspora in Australia, Fiji etc.
- Integrative approach
  - with ASEAN desk & Indian Ocean etc.
  - ↓ compartmentalisation
- Ease of Policy Making
- Preparedness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges of Indo Pacific region for India

1. Chinese sphere of influence is aggressive through debt trap and chequebook diplomacy
2. India lacks adequate economic resource to deal with all stakeholder like US, Russia, China etc.
3. Growing protectionism and wave of de-globalisation impact tariffs, trade in a 'common' Indo Pacific.
4. Heterogivity in the region with respect to religion, ethnicity, geographic size and aspirations.

India's Initiative:

1. SAGAR - Security & Growth for All in region.
2. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.
3. Act East Policy, Coordination with ASEAN.
4. Asia Africa Growth Corridor.
5. Project Mausam to link cultural routes

Prime Minister has emphasised on open, transparent rule based & inclusive Indo Pacific region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an Eurasian political, economic and military organisation.

fig. SCO Region

Bilateral Differences:

(1) With Pakistan - over border dispute, terrorism and smuggling.

(2) With China - over dumping, border dispute., trade, river sharing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to overcome these difference as:

1. If disputes, it would become another battle ground like SAARC and remain as deadlock.
2. It can be the platform to sort issues than creating one. – bilateral conversation
3. It can help us counter the Pakistan's propaganda on multi national forum.
4. Through RATS (Regional Anti Terrorist System), counter effect to terrorism.
5. It can provide us access to Central India & connectivity.

India's Step:

1. Endorsed Bishkek Declaration.
2. Vision by Prime Minister: HEALTH
   - H : Healthcare cooperation
   - E : Economic cooperation
   - A : Alternate Energy
   - L : Literature
   - T : Terrorism free region
   - H : Humanity first.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SCO : enhancing India's interest in Eurasia

1. Connectivity: India's Connect Central Asia Policy will get boost
   - In line with Ashgabat Agreement, International North South Transport.

2. For security:
   - SCO : 3 evil " terrorism, seperatism & extremism" = India's interest.
   - Against Illegal trade due to Golden Crescent of opium production.

③ Energy:
- SCO Energy Club.
- Oil & gas pipelines
- Uranium from Kazakstan & Uzbek.

④ Economic:
- In achieving FTA, hence wider market base.

⑤ Politically - for active role in Afghanistan & extended neighbourhood

SCO's success need to byside bilateral issues & trust deficit. It must be focused on cooperation, collaboration & cohesion.

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04 SEP 2019

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154260
Center	KAROL BAGH - DELHI	Date	04/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

Credit Rating Agencies (CRA) are those who provide or rate credit worthiness of any company. Famous CRA in India are CRISIL, Informeics etc.

Significance:

1. It helps investor while investing in any company.
2. Regulated by Security Exchange Board of India.
3. Helps companies attract investment Ex, AAA companies attract higher investment.
4. Promote transparency in trade.
5. Based on issuer-pay model in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues of CRA:

1. The issuer-pay model creates ambiguity & biasness.
2. CRAs not able to highlight deficiency
   EX: AAA Rated ILAFS went under crisis.
3. CRAs have corporate and political nexus, leading to frauds and defaults.
4. No annual uploading of complete performance of company

Way:

1. Switch to earlier subscriber-pay model.
2. stringent power to SEBI over CRA.
3. Digitise them completely, and reduce nexus with corporates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

Special Economic Zone is a duty free enclave for the purpose of trade & operation. It is deemed as foreign territory.

Issues of SEZ:

1. Limited geographical size of nearly 200 kms, whereas China has 3-4 SEZs of 25000 km².
2. Number of trade parks like Textile Park, Mega food park, CEZ etc cannibalise.
3. SEZ products have to pay import-export duty for trade in India, whereas ASEAN-FTA helps them find it cheaper to enter.
4. Taxation burden - MAT, Income tax
5. Lack of direct feeder connectivity.
6. Lesser FDI.
7. focus on services than manufacturing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps that can be taken:

1. Rationalise the number of SEZ. (Present : 223 working out of 325 sanctioned)
2. NITI Ayog is developing strategy for such economic cluster to avoid overlapping
3. Utilise Bharatmala, Sagarmala projects for connectivity
4. Use Shenzen model, and promote manufacturing.
5. Make SEZ as export, employment and economic zone. (3E).
6. Relaxation in aggressive taxes.
7. Compatible for 'duty job' of the country.

SEZs overhaul on the lines of Baba Kalyani report can help India achieve target $5 trillion economy.

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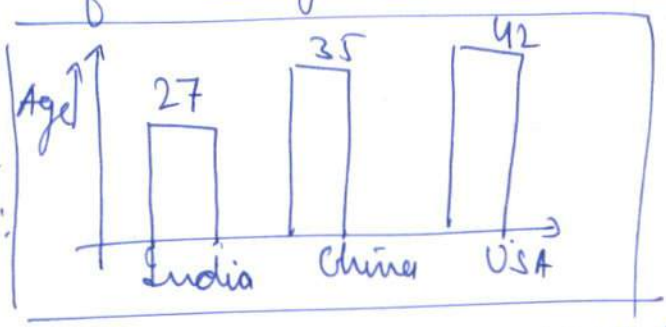
3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

start-up are defined by Department of Industry and Internal trade as new company older than 10 year with less than 100 crore turnover.

Immense opportunity for startup as

1. Advantage of demographic dividend.

By 2020, average age will be 27.



2. Innovation ecosystem, Ex, NITI Ayog's Atal Innovation Mission.
3. Policy support - start up India, standup India etc, MUDRA etc.
4. fastest growing economy as per World Bank
5. Target ~~of~~ on ~~no~~ sunrise sector and 13 Champion service sector

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Challenges:

1. Lack of skilled population.
India skill Report: only 47% of Undergraduates are directly employable.
2. Confusion over Angel tax
3. Major startups on service based sector.
4. Less economies of scale. as 99% of MSMEs belong to 'Micro' category.
5. Less expansion in tier II & III cities
6. Lack of technology + ~~as~~ state-of-art as our R & D expenditure only 0.7% of GDP. (China - 2%, Israel: 4.3%)

Start up provide huge opportunity to utilise our demographic dividend and economic potential. Issue must be resolved soon.

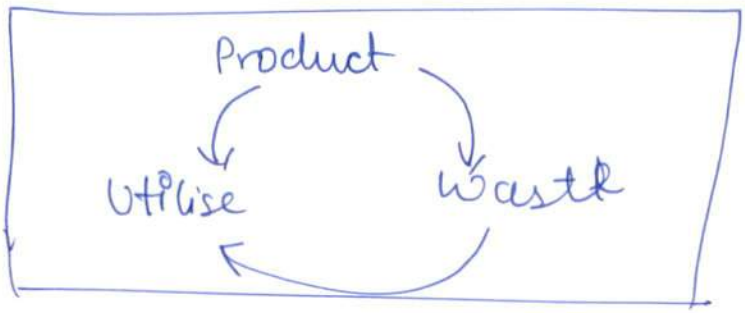
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

Circular economy relates to the use of 3Rs - Reuse - Recycle and Renew. It aims to utilise the waste in economy and create a circular system without wasting it.

Principles:

1. Reusing the waste of economy
   Ex: bed, table of expired cruise ships.
2. Recycling : the plastic and solid waste to form bricks.
3. Renewing : The old automobiles can be renewed.
4. No waste, and Best out of waste



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Relevance for India:

1. It will help GDP count to rise especially as intermediate goods and used material economy will be formalised.
2. Good for environment sustainability
3. Brings opportunity for employment
4. The waste is treated as best.
5. It will help in achieving Clean India targets.

NITI Ayog is working for model of circular economy. It must be enacted as soon to benifit the investment and output cycle.

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5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched with the aim of financial inclusion of all households in the country.

Positive output.

1. Increased financial inclusion.

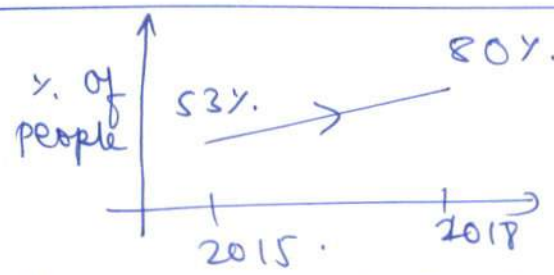

fig. FI : World Bank Data

2. Awareness & financial literacy, led to formalisation of loan & credit facility.
3. Number of 'zero' balance account decreased from 58% to 15% in 3 year.
4. Direct Benifit Transfer scheme coverage improved.
5. Helping women through ~~PAHAL~~

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PAHAL scheme under ujjawala & farmer under PMKISAN.

Challenges:

1. Lesser diversification in financial assets like Mutual funds.
2. Lack of digital financial connect and digital literacy.
3. Coverage and penetration of Banking correspondants is less in rural area.
4. Female inclusion increased, but not upto mark.

Recent Changes:

1. Increased insurance cover from 1 lakh to 2 lakh
2. Increased out credit from ₹5000 to ₹1500

PMJDY is a step towards formal banking inclusion all left after nationalisation of bank 50 years ago.

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6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

As per recent Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report, there are 351 most polluted patches across 302 river basins.

River Pollution impact surrounding as:

1. Lack of clean & reliable drinking water from river.
2. World Bank report even said 70% of Ganga water is even unfit for bathing in non-monsoon season.
3. Hamper agriculture and Industry development.
4. Polluted patches host mosquitoes for Dengue, chickengunia etc. & hence health hazard.

Government Initiation:

1. National River Clean Action Plan.
2. formed Ganga Council under Namami Ganga programme.

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3. Merger of Ministry of Drinking water sanitation and Ministry of River to form ~~for~~ Jal Shakti Mantralaya.

4. Check over point and non point source of pollution and so waste treatment plant. Ex: in Kanpur.

Still No Improvement due to:

(1). Behavioural issues., cleaning of home and not outside ecosystem.

(2) Lack of coherence among state and central government.

3. Non point source like - agricultural run off - not easy to stop.

4. Mass bathing Ex: during kumbh.

Mihir Shah committee recommendation and supreme court guidelines can help us to mitigate the menance of pollution

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7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

Department of Biotechnology has launched project MANAV - a human atlas initiative. It is about storing and sequencing the human genome data.

Significance:

1. It is on the lines of world Genome sequencing of USA.
2. It will help India to store data of its diverse population in terms of ethnicity.
3. Helps in accessing the disease resilient gene finding and medicines application.
4. for future gene editing and on the lines of seed Banks.

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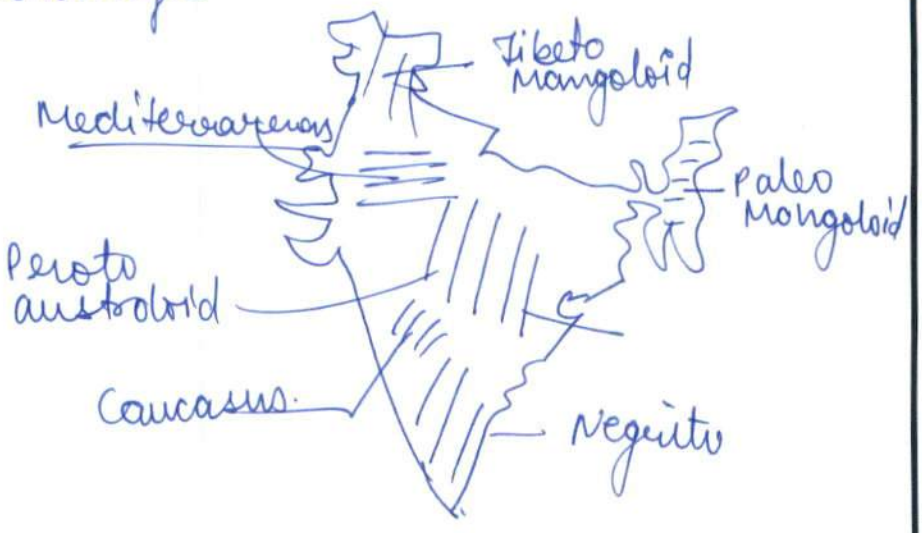
5. To ~~accom~~ encompass over advantage



6. for international collaboration.
Ex, with Asia Genome Sequence Project of Singapore.

MANAV project and other initiative of IISC for gene sequencing can help in future about the evolution of humans.

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8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

Superconductors are materials made of silicates or high temperature resisting material.

Property:

1. They have high thermal conductivity.
2. Can survive high voltage potential of electricity.
3. Less malleability & ductility & have toughness.

Application:

1. In electricity generation through fusion, which involves high temperature.
   Ex: In International Thermonuclear Experiment (ITER) in France.
2. As sensors in high-temperature application Ex: Thermometers.

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3. In vehicles Ex: In Internal Combustion Engines.

4. In aluminium extraction process

5. In electro-plating.

Constraint:

1. High cost of super-conductor.

2. Nano scale development of superconductor not much developed

3. Raw material availability.

4. Lesser integration with existing system & technology.

superconductors can help us understand & develop satellites for sun and make it artificially for fusion energy.

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9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

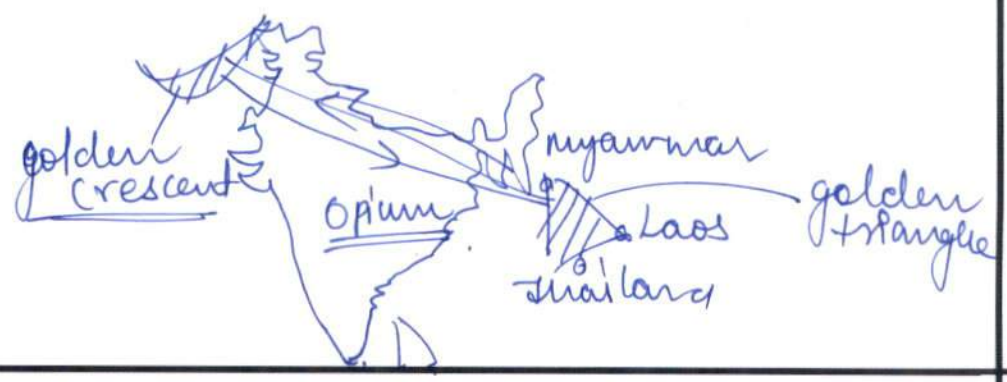
Drug trafficking is third most illegal business. It involves trafficking of opium, heroine, cocaine etc.

India as destination of drug trafficking

1. In areas of border, drug trafficking by youth. Ex: in Punjab, 27% youth was affected in 2017.
2. Demand of medicinal drug like marijuana for pharmaceutical fullfilled from illegal trade
3. susceptability due to porus boundary in North East.

India as transit hub:

(1)



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As India lies between Golden triangle and golden crescent.

2. Terrorist linkage of North west to East, leading to transhipping.

3. Lack of marine security across boarders.

Drug trafficking affecting internal security:

1. Youth in Punjab & North East getting misguided & radicalised.

2. Becomes source of terror funding and naxalism.

3. Destroys financial ecosystem with parallel economy

4. Money laundering & Hawala across boarder.

Government is taking measures across both terristrial & maritime boarder to overcome such issues

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10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

India has nearly 15 200 km of both maritime and terristrial border. Land boarder is shared with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh.

Problems of Border areas:

(1) Lack of development across border

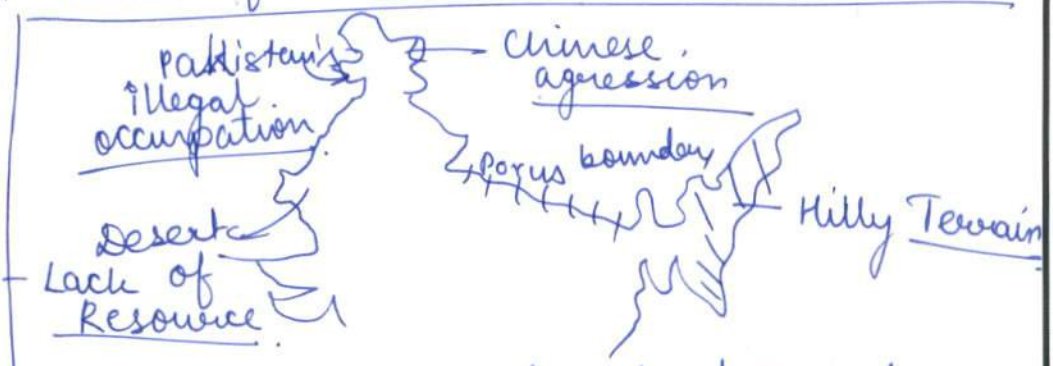

fig: Problem for development

2. cases of smuggling, illegal trade, trafficking of cattle, drugs.

3. ~~Dyng~~ Border aggression by China and Pakistan in Arunachal, Aksai Chin and Jammu & Kashmir.

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Border Area Development Programme will ameliorate as:

1. Infrastructural development along Arunachal to counter China's strategy.
2. Inclusion of youth through skilling and employment.
3. Holistic planning, include networked governance.

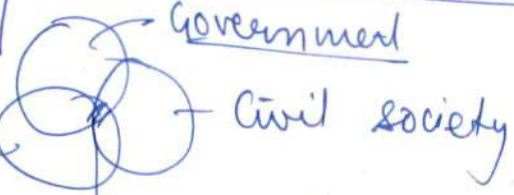

fig: Networked governance

4. Border fencing and hence reduce trafficking & smuggling.

Border area development needs regionally differentiated and customised strategy as per their demands.

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11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

Fixed Term Employment ~~to~~ refers to employing worker on pre-defined contractual basis.

Characters of FTEs:

1. The employee will not be in the pay roll of company.
2. Prior notice of 2 week shall be given.
3. Minimum time of employment will be fixed.

FTE & Ease of Doing Business:

1. It will help relax the labour laws, which has helped textile and apparel sector.
2. Increase ease of doing Business ranking of World Bank further

	2017	2018	2019
Rank EoDB	130	100	77

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3. On Chinese lines, which helped their Special Economic Zones to grow and develop.

FTE & Labour Welfare:

1. It will generate competitiveness & skill in labour.
2. Better opportunities for labour.
3. formalisation of labour, leading to welfare under EPFO & ESIC.
4. Easy switching facility & more scope to develop.

FTE and Job creation:

1. It will help create seasonal jobs.
2. Reduce underemployment of agriculture.
3. Jobs in footwear, leather, jwellery sector.
4. More FDI & investment lead to more jobs.

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Issues & Challenges:

1. Opposed by all trade unions.
2. Threat of basic welfare of labour under Industrial Act 1957.
3. Only temporary job creation and no permanancy.
4. May lead labour to indulge in informal economy.
5. frequent swaping of labour & hence change of work culture.

Government with FTE must provide provision for labour welfare and job creation. This will lead to EoDB as well as inclusive growth.

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12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India.

(250 words) 15

India has largest number of buffalo, 2nd largest cattle, 3rd largest goat, 5th largest sheep and 7th large number of ~~cattle~~ camel in in the world.

Issues in present household:

1. 213 billion poors are in India (World Bank Report).
2. 70% of rural population involved in agriculture and is behind societal poverty line.
3. Low income of household.

Live stock sector can help as:

1. It can help farmer in dairy sector development.
2. Cattle acts as ~~du~~ assets during droughts, especially during time of climate change.

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3. It will help farmer and rural household in integrated development.

4. Livestock product demand is increasing and are high value products.
Ex: Mutton, Cheese, Paneer etc.

5. Livestock - as source of transportation
Ex, Bullock carts used to supply material to rural market.

6. for cultural & touristic income.
Ex, Cattle in north west India by Rabari tribes helped in economic development.

Strategies: for sustainable livestock growth

1. Use Climate Smart Agriculture system of FAO, it can reduce GHG emission from animal waste.

2. Preserve local hybrid like Rathi, Thakarapur, Nagauri under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

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3. Use on site farm management as of Zero Budget Natural farming
4. Use animal products ~~i~~for processing which increases shelf life & better output.
5. Promote hybrids too through Embryo Transfer technologies.
6. Utilise animal waste in bio gas plants under GOBAR DHAN scheme.
7. Health - under Nakul Swasthya scheme for livestock.
8. Shelters for livestock.
9. GPS tracking of stray cattles on Rajasthan model.

Livestock sector can help doubling farmers income and overall rural economy.

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13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

Recently Reserve Bank's Deputy Governor has pitched for liberalisation of the capital account convertability.

Capital Account convertability implies allowing 100% foreign Investment and related rupee conversion in automated route.

India has liberalised its current Account convertability post 1991 reforms of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation. IMF has asked country to adopt to ~~current~~ complete current account convertability

But the full liberalisation of capital account convertability was not done due to:

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1. Threat of external instability over India's internal economic development.
2. It would have impacted local Industry development.
3. It would make Rupee - dollar convertability fluctuating and
4. India may have faced geopolitical changes of trade.

Time to change to full convertability as:

1. India's fiscal deficits are in optimum range.
2. Balance of Payment in good position (forex of $400 + billion)
3. It will helps India to have high FDI & investment, especially when economy is slowing down.

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4. Will improve Ease of Doing Business.
5. It will complement India's full current account convertability.
6. Help India align on the IMF's guideline of free & open economy
7. Access to more of foreign funding

Tarapore committee's guidelines over capital account convertability must be thoroughly implemented in gradual way. It would be progressive move.

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14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

Agriculture is sector employing more than 50% population and only 17% GDP contribution. The sector has stagnant growth of 3-4%, due to various challenges.

~~Tha~~
Agriculture extension:

1. It includes food processing.
2. Diversification to horticulture, high value crops.
3. forward linkage of agriculture.

Challenges to agriculture extension

1. Lesser money in the hand of farmer to diversify and mechanise.
2. Lack of forward linkage like transportation & connectivity to APMCs.

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3. Fragmentation of land.
Per Capital : 1.15 hectare size.

4. food processing sector not developed.

6. Crop loss due to natural calamities like drought, flood, lightening etc.

7. Short shelf life Ex. of sugarcane.

8. Less bargaining power to small and marginal farmer.

ICT is use Information, Communication Technology in agriculture. It can address the problems as:

1. Use of ICT in precision agriculture for fertiliser, irrigation, pesticide treatment.

2. To know about weather & hence help in harvesting.

3. To know about prices online Ex: e-NAM, 4

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To have connect with kisan seva kendra, APMC and other related stakeholder.
5. Portal like Niresh Bandhu for food processing sector development.
6. Use of GIS technology to have access to industry, market.
7. for cold storage & transport.

ICT can help farmer double income by 2022 on the lines of Ashok Dalwai committee report. NITI Ayog is developing such smart tools.

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15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

Goods and Service Tax (GST) was launched in India on 1st July, 2017 on special session of parliament. Recently it has completed 2 years of implementation.

Feature of GST:

1. Consumption based tax.
2. Tax brackets of 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% & 28%.
3. 70% of product under 12% brackets.
4. GST council was constituted as constitutional body.

Success of GST:

1. Reduced & eradicated cascading of taxes (tax on tax), due to input credit structure.

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2. Increased formalisation and tax compliance of firms, as all distributor & purchaser need to comply.
3. GST compensation scheme helped small business.
4. Indirect tax base increased & so collection. (highest ever).
5. Lower tax rate regime than previous multiple.
6. Strengthened One Nation, One Market, One Tax.
7. Promoted cooperative federalism with GST council, and decision taken with 3/4th majority.
8. GST e-way Bill smoothened the intra-state & inter-state transaction.
9. Helped in digitisation.

But certain challenges still remain.

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1. Exclusion of petroleum product, electricity, alchohol.
2. Equal taxing of sin goods and luxury goods.
3. frequent changes of tax rate & anti profiteering by firms.
4. Complexity for existing firm and new spending for a GST work.
5. GST not applicable on exports.
6. Non uniform tax rate for all goods (against OECD practice)

GST has been a 'watershed' movement in India's taxation reform post independence. Lacunaes can be overtaken to enhance ease of doing business.

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16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is technique of sequestring & absorbing the natural and artificial Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) in soil, hydrate, ~~or~~ ocean or ~~in~~ any artificial system.

Carbon Capture & Storage

1. Technique to sequester excess CO_2.
2. Can be naturally or artificially.
3. Promoted by United Nation Framework on Climate Change

Benifits of CCS :

1. It will help absorb the green house gas, causing global warming.

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2. Excess of CO_2 released due to deforestation can be stored. Ex: of Amazonian forest.
3. Help mitigate against climate change.
4. It can help soil, ocean to develop as major sequestor.

Challenges: (India)

1. It might be costly for artificial storage.
2. for natural CCS, it requires saving of forest, soil and biodiversity.
3. Lack of policy support., as forests cleared for development.
   Ex: Border Areas infrastructure do not require environment clearance.

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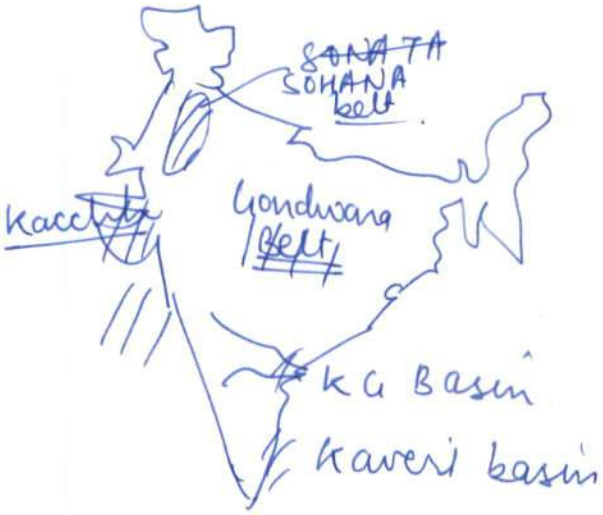
India's Role:

1. It can capture CCS across its river basin & marine border



2. It can play a leading role in world.

CCS seems to be a potential technology against future climate change resilience.

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17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

Disaster management is managing and saving the human capital, infrastructure etc during cases of calamity like flood, drought, fire etc.

Gender specific challenge during disaster management:

1. Marginal women lacks self capacity to mitigate.
2. Lacks finances to come out for food & shelter.
3. Cultural & ethnic underdevelopment of women.
4. Lack of skills and mock drilling of women against disasters

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5. lack of awareness of women about disaster.

6. women lacks digital & mobile connectivity to contact security personnel.

7. Women, along with children, old aged face issue of ignorance.

Disaster Management Cycle:

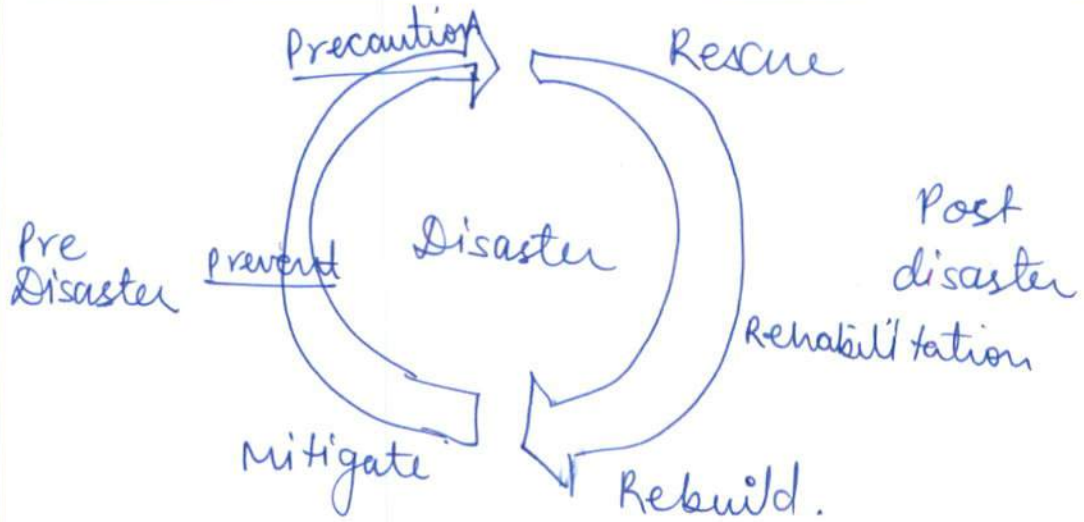

fig: Cycle of Disaster Management

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DM cycle as gender sensitive

1. Include women for awareness about disaster.
2. Preparedness of women through mock drills.
3. Precaution like - use of sand against LPG blast, switching off lights during lightening.
4. Rescuing women - through enhanced connectivity
5. Rehabilitation for women tents.
6. Rebuilding the infrastructure with gender involvement & awareness. for future.

The "Build Back Better" of World Bank, and Sendai Framework of Disaster Resilience with gender inclusion is the key to manage disaster.

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18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

The female labour force participation is low (23.7%) and women in scientific research are only 15% of workforce.

Notable women achievements:

1. Gagandeep Kang - as first Indian ~~women~~ in British fellow Royal society.
2. M. Vanitha & Ritu Karidhal for Chandrayan leadership.
3. women scientist in NASA, IISC. Banglore, ISRO etc.

Reason for low participation:

1. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering Medicine) field requires higher level of skills.
2. Low ~~en~~ higher education enrollment of women.

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3. Workplace is not gender inclusive.
4. Unequal pay to women.
5. Societal attitude not favorable to women in STEM field.
6. Marriage issues of wome from 25-40 age. & child care given perception.
7. "glass ceiling" against success of women.

Steps taken:

1 KIRAN scheme to increase women's scientist participation.

2. Udaan scheme for 11-12th class girls to prepare for IIT, IISCs.

3. Bio CARE scheme for women in biotechnology sector.

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4. Indo-US Partnership over STEMM (science, Technology, ~~Ma~~ Engineering, Medicine and Maths.)

5. Vigyan Jyoti scheme for IIT, IISCs.

The women's participation in science could lead to their overall empowerment & help achieve target of SDG-5: achieving gender equality

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19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

India has face threats of terror like Pulwama attack, or attack from International and Naxalism as security thread from internal factor.

Recently amendments in National Investigation Agency (NIA Act) and Unlawful Activity Prevention Act (UAPA) was done

Significance of NIA Amendment

1. It has expanded the scope of investigation and prosecution even to cyber terror, currency counterfeiting.
2. International- transboundary power to investigate offence committed outside India.

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3. More power to central government to designate sessions court as special court for trial.

4. Speedier & better prosecution & investigation.

5. Amendment led to change in Information Technology Act, hence cyber terrorism.

UAPA Amendment significance:

1. Empowered central government to designate an individual as "terrorist" for act of terror.

2. Empower NIA officer to investigate cases, ~~to~~ removing delays due to hierarchy.

3. Remove conflicting issue of state government.

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4. Extension of act to Nuclear terrorism.

5. More teeth to investigative agency.

Both amendments gives more combating strategy and power to enhance India's security paradigm and help in curbing terrorism.

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20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

The National security is the important to ensure sovereignty safety of our country.

Present & Evolving threats

1. from border terrorism from ~~China~~. Pakistan.
2. Economic threat dumping of electronics by China.
3. Illegal drug trafficking, smuggling.
4. Cyber terrorism
5. Internal Challenge of Naxalism.

Role of National security Architecture

1. for decision taking, faster investigation & prosecution.
2. for intelligence gathering to prevent hostile event

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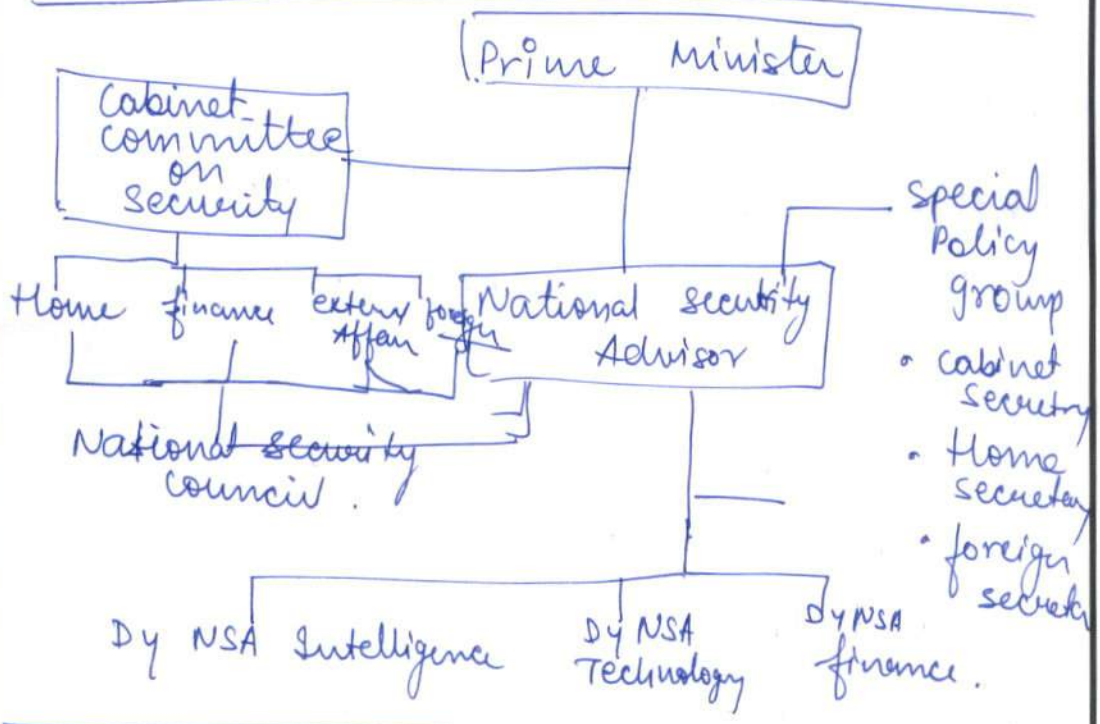
3. Architecture:



Issues in present:

1. Lack of coherence & coordination among agency like IB, RAW.
2. Delay & non regular cabinet meeting.
3. Lacks parliamentary accountability.
4. Technical glitches & intelligence issue.

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Steps taken:

1. Chief of Defence Staff - for single policy feedback.
2. National security Advisor formed Chairman of special Policy Group.
3. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system - based on intelligence fencing.
4. Home ministry gave power to 10 department over surveillance.
5. Modernisation of force Ex: GSAT 7 for communication, Howitzer gun approval.

The security architecture needs capacity building of forces and technological modernisation.